

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N<sup>o</sup>. 906.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### CHEAP GOODS.

**Macoun & Tilford,**  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

**CHEAP MERCHANTIZE,** of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

**BOOKS,** of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

**NAILS,** made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory. Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

**FOR SALE,** At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

### Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower tide of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2, entered by John May, around the the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilton's creek. The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.  
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804.

### LAST NOTICE,

In the case of JOHN EDWARDS.

### (A BANKRUPT.)

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John Edwards, late of Bourbon county, merchant, and he has been declared a bankrupt; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the majority of them, on the twenty-ninth of December, instant, and twelfth and twenty-sixth of January next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on each day, at the commissioners' office in Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose assignees—and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

WILLIAM MACBEAN,  
Sec'y to the Comm'r's.  
15th December, 1803.

### FOR SALE,

#### A TRACT OF LAND,

**I**N Fayette, on the heads of Linden's run, 8 miles from Lexington, containing 200 acres; 80 acres cleared, a young apple orchard of nearly 200 trees, and other fruit trees of different kinds. In point of quality, timber and situation, this farm is excelled by none in the state—there are two springs included in the improvement, which run a considerable part of the year; and two wells of never failing water—the buildings are neither of the first nor last quality—an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Robt. Marshall.

Fayette county, }  
Jan. 10, 1804. } 2m\*

#### State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

Matthew Walton, complainant,

against Nathaniel Maffie, & } defendants.

Frederick Ridgley,

#### IN CHANCERY.

**T**HE defendant, Maffie, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the Court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)

Taste, THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

John Collins, complainant,

against Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

#### IN CHANCERY.

**T**HE defendant having failed to enter his appearance in these suits, agreeable to law and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bills; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)

Taste, THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To the Sheriff of Mason county,

greeting:—

**W**E command you to take ABRAHAM WOOD, if he may be

found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Mason circuit court, at the court house in the town of Washington, on the third day of their next term, to answer Charlotte Wood, of a plea of divorce, for having deserted the said Charlotte for the space of four years and eight months; and have then there this writ. Witness Francis Taylor, clerk of our said court, at the court house aforesaid, the second day of January, 1804, and in the 12th year of our commonwealth.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

This is an action of divorce, founded on an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning the marriage of Charlotte Wood," and no bail required.

A. K. MARSHALL, P. Q.

**STRAYED,**  
From me, Two STEERS or OXEN.  
About the first of September, both bridle—one has the left eye out—5 years old. I will give FOUR DOL- LARS for the oxen, if delivered at my house at Cox's mill, on Main Elkhorn, or two for information where they are.

AMOS ANDERSON.

Nov. 5, 1803.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

**W**hereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803 to make leases of two tracts of land entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river, one containing, by survey dated the 21st of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated

the 21st of the same month and year,

containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

### BLUE DYING.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,** WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

BLUE DYING, on Main Cross street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye

Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. #35f

10 Dollars Reward.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 27th ult. a

BLACK MARE,

four years old next summer, about

5 hands high, with foal, long tail

which was full of burs, as well as her mane, one eye out, natural pa-  
cer, but trots some times, no brand.

Whoever will deliver the said mare to Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Mercer county, four miles from Dan-  
ville, shall receive the above reward.

Henry Banta.

Jan. 4, 1804. #3

**T**HE partnership of Trotter and

Scott, was on the 14th ult. dis-  
solved by mutual consent. All those

indebted by either bond, note, or

book account, are requested to make

immediate payment to George Trot-  
ter sen. who will settle all the busi-  
ness of said firm—those who will

not avail themselves of this notice,

will compel us to the disgregable

necessity of commencing suits with-  
out respect to persons.

GE. TROTTER sen.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS,

to purchase, Clean Merchan-  
table

HEMP—for exportation,

Delivered at any of the ware-  
houses between Cleveland's and the mouth

of the Kentucky—Also wanted, a

few hogsheads CROP TOBACCO.

Lexington, 27th Dec. 1803.

FRESH GOODS.

**T**HE subscriber has just received,

at his store, opposite the mar-

ket house, Lexington, a general as-  
sortment of Dry Goods, Hardware,

Groceries &c. &c. Which he will

dispose of, on the most reasonable

terms, for cash or approved produce

of the country.

D. C. DEAN.

Lexington, Decem. 26, 1803.

Just Published,

And for sale at the office of the Kentucky

Gazette,

An Account

of

LOUISIANA;

Being an Abstract of Documents in the offi-

ces of the Department of State and of the

Treasury.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

### HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling, and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, lean, well combed HOG'S BRIS- TLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he carries on

15 BRUSH MAKING

at its various branches. Any

person may be supplied with all kinds

of BRUSHES, either wholesale or

retail, at a much lower price than

any heretofore ever sold in Kentu-  
cky, and of a better quality than any

brought from Philadelphia. He hopes

it will be the study of every good ci-  
tizen to encourage this manufacture.

He still continues carrying on

WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL

making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.

### NEW MUSIC.

MR. BRADFORD,

I PRESENT you with a number of letters, written, (by a foreigner who very lately visited our country) upon subjects, moral, political and commercial, which you will communicate to the public, if they should hold as high a place in your estimation as they do in mine.

Like most of my countrymen, I esteemed the country which gave me being above all others; and thought that every stranger having the same means of information, would form the same opinion. I was aware, however, that a similar opinion relative to their own country, prevailed among people of every part of the world; and this I ascribed to their prejudices. But I wished to be rid of mine, if I had any; and the arrival of the author of these letters, with whom I had formerly been acquainted, and who had visited our state, partly to satisfy his curiosity, and partly from my importunities, presented me the opportunity I had long wished to meet with.

I requested him to reduce to writing such reflections as he made upon the state of our society, and to communicate them from time to time, to me. He complied with my request; and I rejoice that he did so, because many prejudices which I had contracted, are in consequence removed.

You will perceive that names and dates are omitted, as well as many parts descriptive of our country. This is done, because it would be invidious to bring private characters before the publick which they had never injured, improper to take up the publick attention with names of no consequence to it, or useless to give dates which were of consequence to none but me, or descriptions of places which are universally known.

I have taken the liberty of adding some notes and commentaries, containing matter either communicated in conversations, or which is thought to illustrate many of the subjects to which the letters relate.

If the letters will not prove consistent with the prejudices, I am sure they will not be wholly disadvantageous to your readers.

S. L.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER I.

MR. DEAR SIR,

I COMPLY with your request:—not because I consider my opinions of any consequence to you; but to shew a friend who has many claims upon my gratitude, that I am not unwilling to take some trouble to oblige him. Besides, I must employ myself in some way, when I can neither examine into the state of your society, nor view your country: and I am the more willing to write, because my pen will relieve me from the lassitude of idleness, and may cause me to examine my opinions with more attention.

I cannot promise that my observations will be either novel or interesting to you, who have attentively examined the subjects which most occasion them: but you must take them as they arise, in the homely garb in which they will be clothed, and however little they may be calculated to instruct or to inform.

Nor must you expect them to be free from those prejudices to which all men are liable. If I were to make the promise, you would not expect its performance; and those promises have been as often violated as they have been made. Travellers, perhaps, of all other mortals, are most subject to them, when they are young and inexperienced, and unacquainted with the world. It requires time, and a long and very familiar intercourse with the inhabitants of various countries, an accurate knowledge of their habits, their customs, their manners, their situations and modes of life, to enable the traveller to compare and combine them impartially, and to form correct judgment from a view of the whole.

By passing a mountain, by crossing a river, or small arm of the sea, he is as it were transported into another world. He meets with inhabitants, whose language, whose manners, whose customs, and habits of life, differ from his own, and from those of the people among whom he was raised. He sees nothing to which he has been accustomed; and as he advances, every thing seems to be in collision with himself. It is not until he has fallen into many mistakes, and has suffered for his errors, that he is able to cast aside the mirror of prejudice, which represents objects imperfectly, and leaves upon the mind distorted images and impressions. It is then alone, that his perceptions are clear, and that his judgment becomes correct and solid.

Though I cannot persuade myself that I have the prejudices of the traveller about me, because I have been in the habit of viewing man in various countries, and in different situations of life; yet I am not so partial to myself, as to believe that the prejudices of my education have been entirely removed.

If then I cannot say that my remarks will be free from prejudice, I can yet promise to communicate my impressions freely, and to lay open to you the various thoughts which my view of your country originated. I can do this the more freely, because I am writing to a man above those little passions, and lo-

cal foibles, which I meet with in every county, and in none more frequently than in your own.

Indeed, my dear sir,—pleased as I am, and as I have often told you I was, with your country, and with many of the qualities of your people,—the state of your society neither gratifies me, nor is it in that perfection, which rumour, and your communications had led me to expect.

Like all other people, you imagine, that yourselves are most enlightened, humane and liberal; that your country is the paradise of the world; yourselves the most worthy to inhabit it, and to enjoy the good which it is so capable of producing. You are in every respect like the sons of St. Andrew, whom Dr. Johnson used to say, "must like truth very well, not to love Scotland much better." I have remarked, that this ridiculous vanity seems to pervade every class in society; the mechanick, the farmer, the legislator, and the member of congress. Your own virtues, is the first toast at every carousal; the first sentence in every speech; the first toast in every legislative address. I need give you no more convincing proof, than the address of your congress to president Adams, a few years since, when your representatives gravely declared their constituents to be "the freest and most enlightened people in the world." In this there was a general concurrence of opinion; so that I would infer, your brethren of the other states, are not more exempt from this little vanity than yourselves. It is pardonable for a drunkard to toast "our most noble selves." His situation would plead his excuse; but there can be nothing more ridiculous in a sober man; nor any thing more contemptible in a grave assembly.

The pride of an Englishman, the vanity of a Frenchman, are your common topics of conversation; and y't it seems that you have the same complacent opinion of yourselves.

I propose therefore in the course of my journey, to inquire into the moral and political state of your country; to compare it with my own, and with those which I have visited, that I may be well informed, how well founded those opinions are, and, since you desire it, to communicate occasionally, the result of my inquiries.

My communications must necessarily be thrown into a defultory form, and be written in haste, as occasion shall produce them—You are therefore not to expect method, or that correctness of sentiment, style, and composition, which others more favored by the gifts of nature and education, are capable of producing. We shall, no doubt, often differ in opinion, as we have so often done already; but the causes of the difference we can discuss at leisure; and I shall be the more willing to write to you, because I may hope from your communications and conversation, to correct many of the erroneous opinions which a traveller is so very liable to form.

By Authority.

EIGHTH CONGRESS  
Of the United States,

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

AN ACT  
Making an appropriation for carrying into effect the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any good intelligence has presided over the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the 7th article of the treaty, concluded at London, on the nineteenth day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized, to allow an interest not exceeding the rate of six per cent per annum, on one third part of the amount of any award made in pursuance of the aforesaid article, and presented at the treasury previous to the passing of this act, to be calculated from the time when such award shall have been presented.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN BROWN, President of the Senate pro tempore.

November 16, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To repeal the act, entitl'd "An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and there to amend the act, intitl'd "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

fulment of their respective commissions.

The American citizens here having formed themselves into a corps of volunteers, offered their service to the French, and were received as auxiliaries to the militia of the City, under the command of Daniel Clarke, Esq. They performed regular duty, patiently waiting the arrival of the American troops.

NATCHI Z, Dec. 18, 1803.

Extract from the orders of Gen. Wilkinson given at the camp of the American troops, on the left bank of the Mississippi, near the City of New Orleans, December 17th 1803.

PAROLE, COLUMBIA

The operation before us, however simple or safe, will require much self denial and restraint, to preserve that regularity, decorum and order, which we owe to our reputation to the rights and sensibilities of those whom we are bound to cherish, and to the character of our country. The general therefore, claims most earnestly the co-operation of the gentleman of his command, for the maintenance of an uniform system of rigorous subordination and discipline, without which, the confidence of government may be abused, the beneficent views of the executive of the United States defected, and the honor of the whole corps indefinitely injured.

In the course of political events, we behold a polished people, (transfers to our manners, our laws and our language,) cast into our arms. Be it our pride and our glory, to receive them into the great family of our happy country, with cordial embraces, and by the general hospitality and solid sympathy which are every where due to the stranger; let us dispel the apprehensions of the timid, banish the suspicion of the credulous, and confirm in the confidence of all, in the clemency, the wisdom, and the justice of the American Republic.

The general will applaud the meritorious soldier, who receives the Lorraine as his brother; and he flatters himself the sentiment will be universal, but should he be disappointed, he will expel from the corps and mark with infamy the wretch, who may reflect the impulsion of the richest and most magnanimous emotions and affections of the human heart.

The persons and property of the inhabitants of every rank and species, are to be held in sacred respect—and whoever may dare to injure the one or violate the other, will be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

The Articles of war are to be read to the troops at morning parade to tomorrow.

Certified to be conformable to the original.

By order of the General,

D. WADSWORTH,  
Aide de Camp pro tem.

—:—

December 21.

By his Excellency

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,  
Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor, General and Intendant, of the province of Louisiana.

Whereas, by stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former, the Colony and Province of Louisiana, with the same extent which it had at the date of the above mentioned treaty in the hand of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states; and whereas the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by a treaty duly ratified and bearing date the 30th of April in the present year, and the possession of said Colony and Province is now in the United States according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty; and whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of Congress now sitting, (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be made by Congress,) all the military civil and judicial powers exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana, in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States, has by his commission, bearing date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governor General and Intendant of the Province:

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation making known the premises, and to declare that the government hereto fore exercised over the said Province of Louisiana, as well under the authority of Spain as of the French republic, has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same; that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; that in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess; that all municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force, and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and all other persons within the said Province, to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Given at the City of New Orleans, the 20th day of December 1803, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 28th.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

PRICES CURRENT.

At New-Orleans.

	From	To
Anchors, per lb.	10 cents	11
Bacon,	9	10
Butter,	25	
Coffee,	32	
Cotton,	15	16
Flour, Kentucky, bbl.	2 dol. 50 cts.	4
Atlantic,	10	
Hides, piece,	2	
Hams,	none	
Hogs' lard, lb.	12 cents	15

Lead, pig,	7
Sheet,	10
Molasses,	none
Pork, bbl.	12 dol. 14
Sugar, brown, lb.	6 cents 7
refined,	18
Tallow, lb.	12
Wax, bees,	24
Wine, Bordeaux, hhd.	35 dol.
Sherry, gal.	1 dol. 50 cts.
Madeira,	2
	60

December 24.

On Thursday left the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States for settling claims to land, &c. in this territory; the deputy Governor and a number of other gentlemen, honored the invitation of the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants of this City, with their company at dinner, at Capt. Croxton's hotel on the occasion:—

1 The memory of Washington.

2 The President of the United States.

3 The American Commissioners at New-Orleans.

4 Congress of the United States.

5 Prosperity to the city of Natchez.

6 Prosperity to the American Navy.

7 A speedy termination to the Territorial Government.

8 The Legislature of Kentucky.

9 Perpetual friendship between Spain and the United States.

10 Success to the Cotton manufactory.

11 Perpetual friendship between the American and French Republics.

12 The memory of Gen. Montgomery.

13 Vice President of the United States.

14 Our fellow citizens of Louisiana, may they reverence principles, not men.

15 The land we live in.

16 The Mississippi Territory.

17 The American Fair.

December 31.

On Friday last the 23d inst. the detachment of mounted infantry, under the command of Col. Dougherty, from the state of Tennessee, (ordered some time since for Louisiana,) arrived at the town of Washington, near this city, in the vicinity of which they are at present encamped.

NORFOLK, December 29.

Evacuation of Cape Francois.

By Capt. Moffat, of the schooner Ann Ballard, from Gonavas, we are informed, that on the 5th November, Gen. DeSafnolles as commander in chief, left Gonavas with 5000 troops to attack Cape Francois, 15,000 more having been collected at different places to join them. General DeSafnolles, previous to his departure notified his resolution that if they did not surrender within ten days after his arrival he should storm the place. An attack was made on Fort Picollet, the block houses, and other fortifications without the town, which being carried, Gen. Rochambeau capitulated on condition that he would evacuate the Cape in eight days the time being expired, the troops were embarked on board the shipping and went and surrendered to the British blockading force, consisting of 4 line of battle ships and 4 frigates who took them back into the harbor. Gen. Rochambeau was sent to Jamaica, but the French troops were kept on board the shipping. The attack was reported to have been very severe, and the slaughter immense, on both sides; numbers of the wounded black troops had been sent to Gonavas; several French white people had been permitted to remain unmolested at the Cape. Gen. DeSafnolles was preparing to go against Cape Nichola Mole and the troops would be ready to march in a few days.





"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations humb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 24.

Two mails are now due from the Eastward.

We are authorized to state, that Col. Ballitt declines serving as Lieutenant Governor, after the expiration of the term for which he is elected—and that Gen. John Caldwell will be a candidate for that office at the next general election.

General Hopkins has offered his services to represent the people of the first Congressional District, composed of the counties of Pulaski, Wayne, Cumberland, Adair, Warren, Logan, Christian, Livingston, Henderson, Muhlenberg and Ohio, in the Congress of the United States, at the next election.

PITTSBURGH. January 7.

Launched on Thursday last from the ship yard of Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co. the NANINA, a handsome Brig of 150 tons. She proceeds to Philadelphia in a short time.

There is at the same ship yard, a ship of 300 tons, which will be ready to launch early in spring.

At Beebe's yard, a brig and schooner almost ready.

The above ship yards are situated on the Bank of the Monongahela near the town.

On the Allegheny a fine vessel is also building.

HUDSON, N. Y. December 27, 1803.

DIED

At Newburg, Mr. DAVID DENNISTON printer, aged 36. He was founder of the "American Citizen" in a time of peculiar danger to republican editors and conducted that paper through a period unparalleled in this country for embarrassment, vexation and legal persecution. But his mind was strong in native principles, and no opposition could shake his integrity. In his morals and politics he was zealous and conscientious, and his philanthropy was unaffected and universal. He was editor and proprietor of the "Rights of Man" at the time of his death.

NORWICH Dec. 28.

Sch'r. Mechanic, Berry, of this port, has arrived at New-London, 35 days from Lisbon.

A report is in circulation that the French have funded 32,000 men in Ireland. It is said to be received by captain Berry. We understand that captain Berry saw a letter from Ireland to a gentleman in Lisbon, which gave the above intelligence. It is also said, that captain Berry spoke a ship from Liverpool, which informed him that the British fleet were out.

We have not been able to see Capt. Berry; we therefore publish it as we have it; we however do not give much credit to it.

From the Salem Register.

The certainty of the fate of the two ships under the direction of M. Perouse will give relief to the public mind, though we must ever deplore the melancholy event which deprived the world of the services of that truly eminent commander.—By several gentlemen lately from the Isle of France it is reported.—That a Danish ship on her passage to China in the eastern route, took from an uninhabited Island, an officer and four or five men belonging to the ships commanded by M. Peyrouse, who were so emaciated and worn down for want of food, that they survived only a few days; and that papers containing the history of their shipwreck, and particulars of getting ashore among the natives, &c. were in possession of the government of the Isle of France.

The tale related by the unfortunate officer and men to the Danes on board the ship before they died, is, as nearly as I can learn, as follows: The ships left Port Jackson, and after sailing some time were unfortunately driven among rocks and shipwrecked—the principal part of the officers and crew, landed in safety, and preserved great part of the stores, &c. They found the natives numerous and apparently hospitable. After remaining some time on the most peaceful terms with them, it was determined to build a small vessel from parts of the wrecks and the stately trees bounding in their neighborhood, and to seek some European settlement, from whence they could procure a passage to their own country. In the prosecution of this hopeful scheme, they cut down several trees to commence the business; not thinking it of any consequence to the natives they did not formally ask leave of them to use the timber. The savages, however, most unluckily conceiving their rights invaded, became instantly alarmed, and all their former friendly intercourse immediately ceased. It was not long before they became perfectly hostile, and watching an opportunity, when the French were off their guard, (which unhappily was sometimes the case from necessity, but too frequently from want of discipline,) they fell upon them from all quarters in a very numerous body, when a most horrible massacre ensued. The voyage of M. Peyrouse had been brought up within a few days to this fatal period, and had been deposited in a safe place in case of accident, known to all the officers.—The officer who had escaped thus far in the cruel business, flew to the spot, snatched the papers, fled to one of the boats, where he was joined by four or five men, and instantly put to sea, leaving his unhappy countrymen in the merciless hands of the savages, whom they suppose were very soon overpowered and butchered by

their treacherous friends. Happy to find themselves without the reach of one danger, they continued braving others, until they fell in with an island, where they landed, (and here probably they lost their boat.) On this island they remained for months, perhaps many, suffering extremely the want of food and raiment, until Providence brought the Danish ship to their relief, who took them off in a wretched situation, worn by hunger and thirst to skeletons. Notwithstanding every attention was paid to them which humanity could dictate or tenderness suggest, they survived only time enough to relate their woes.

#### BANKS.

A misapprehension of the writings of Dr. Adam Smith on the subject of banking has been productive of as many errors as a just application of his principles must be productive of good.

The objections against banks are founded on their abuse, and no allowance is made for their use. But where is the institution that might not be condemned upon the possibility of its abuse? The actual importance of banks may be proven both by direct and indirect evidence—suppose that solid money were suddenly to become the only medium of circulation. What would be the effect?—The first effect would be, an enhancement of the price of all articles depending on labour. The quantity of business would be reduced, to the amount of the current money. Hence the price of produce would be reduced, because from the scarcity of cash every man would leave every other business to raise his own provisions. Personal credit instead of an associated and responsible credit would be employed to remedy the defect of cash, and hence there would be less security for the dealer—and the price would be enhanced on all goods to the amount of an insurance on this personal credit.

Further, as all bullion is brought from foreign countries, in order to be as prosperous in trade as we are now, we should be compelled to import bullion, equal in amount to the value of our present paper circulation, instead of being dependent on foreign countries, our banking system kept within due bounds renders us really independent, and our banks are of more use to us than the mines of Potosi to the Spaniards—for our mines are not only the produce of manual industry, but of an economy of materials which would be otherwise of no use.

Whatever be the prejudices of superficial men—the value affixed to silver, gold or copper coin, is as much a matter of convention as that of a pint, a gallon or a hoghead—the coin is in fact a measure of proportion and holds its value dependent upon credit and convention, as much as a hoghead measure or Bank Note.—We throw out these ideas for reflection, and shall offer a few more hereafter.

(N. Y. D. A.)

LONDON, November 5.

It had been repeatedly stated, from very authentic sources of information, that some important changes would be made in the cabinet before the meeting of the parliament. We are again assured that this will actually be the case. Lord Moria, it is very generally believed in the higher political circles will be the secretary for the war department—Mr. Sheridan too will have an office, and it would perhaps surprise most people if he were to be announced as the treasurer of the navy, but such an arrangement we have actually heard mentioned with considerable confidence. In this general introduction of the old opposition into power, it is now shrewdly suspected that Mr. Fox will not be overlooked. Mr. Sheridan has often pledged himself that he never would take an office but with that gentleman; and, collecting this declaration and the very confident manner in which Mr. Sheridan's speedy appointment to some high office is talked of, we are led to conclude that the supposition of Mr. Fox's coming into power may not altogether be unfounded. We shall pronounce no opinion upon these rumoured events till they shall have actually taken place. It is the general received opinion that Mr. Addington must endeavour to strengthen himself before the meeting of parliament, to which he will have to give an account to render; but if he endeavours to strengthen himself it will be well worthy his consideration what may, nay, what must be the feelings and sentiments of the public.

November 7.

The firing that was heard on Monday is thus accounted for in a letter from Dover of the same date.—The Admiral Mitchel hired armed cutter, Lieut. Shepard, of this port, is just arrived, much shattered, in consequence of an action fought by her with a French gun-brig of twelve thirty-two pounders, and five french gun-boats. On Monday last being off Boulogne, they distinctly counted eighty-four gun-boats at anchor in Boulogne road, at ten A.M.

they discovered six sail standing in shore, and tacked to discover what these captures, that the British naval force on the station is not adequate to keep the enemy in check, engage the cutter, while the gun-boats kept firing at a distance. The their greatest vigilance; and as a brig being pretty near, gave the cut-off proof that this vigilance cannot be better her broadside; one 32 pound shot called in question, we have only to refer to the promptitude and zeal of the commanding officer of the squadron, who has been constantly on the alert since he had the command, and is actively seconded in his exertions by every commander under him.

Since our last, have arrived His Majesty's ship Heureux, with the American bark Prude, detained for attempting to go into Surinam, where she had lately cleared from hence for Demarara; and brig Express, with a re-captured sloop, which had been cut off from Tobago by the enemy.

Commodore Hood in his Majesty's ship Centaur, is now standing into Carlisle bay, with a French privateer schooner, apparently a prize.

#### MY MILL

IS now in complete order for manufacturing of FLOUR, having a STELLING MILL, by which the fifth of the weavel is extracted from the grain, with the assistance of the Screen and Fan. Also a first rate pair of French BURRS. I wish to purchase two or three thousand bushels of Wheat.

JOHN MC CALL,  
Near the Crois Plains.  
Fayette county, Jan. 23d, 1804.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

B EING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgeley and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELY.  
Jan. 20th, 1804.

THE debtors, as well as creditors of the late SAMUEL SCOTT, dec. are respectively notified and requested to come forward and settle all their demands and accounts, with

WM. BROWN, Ex'r.  
Garrard county, Jan. 22. 1804. Stt.

October 20, 1803.

Taken up by Thomas Parker, in Bourbon county, on the waters of Sylas river.

One Sorrel Horse, about fourteen hands one inch high, no brand perceptible, large blaze in his face, bob tail before, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old; appraised to 71 10.

David Clarkson.

Taken up by James Morrow, in Clarke county, one

Flee-bitten Gray Horse, with a saddle on, judged to be eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceptible, the saddle is almost new, the pad is bound with red plush, the stirrup irons are old and not fellows; appraised to fifty dollars Oct. 31, 1803.

R. Hickman.

Taken up by Jessie Payne, living on Strode's creek, Bourbon county,

A Brown Horse, two years old, with a small white streak in his face, small navel on the udder, some white on the end of the tail, no brand perceptible; appraised to 81. Also

An Iron Gray Filly, two years old, no brand perceptible; appraised to 81. July 10, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, containing 279 acres, in Fayette county, on Little North Elk-horn, about 300 acres of cleared land, with a young orchard on it, a good convenient Dwelling house, a good Barn, with the under story of stone, a fine Spring house, a convenient log Still house and Malt house. The soil equal in quality to any, and the title indisputable.

\* 2d MATTHEW CALDWELL.

State of Kentucky.  
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

Robert Mitchell, complainant, against

Alexander M'Connell and Robert Patterson, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, M'Connell, having failed to enter his appearance here, in agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Court, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the county house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington. (A copy)

2d THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.

January 9, 1804.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A NY persons having business at New-Orleans, are informed that the subscriber purposes starting for that city in all February. He will be glad to receive any commands to transact business on commission.

GEO. POTZER.

Lexington, 16th Jan. 1804.

SOME time since, I announced my intention of publishing a History of the Indian Wars in the Western Country of North America, from the commencement of hostilities against the United States to the treaty of Greenville; and that relative communications would be thankfully received by me. I have, since that period, collected many important materials, of which much use will be made in the structure of the work. But as a more prompt and general communication of facts was expected than what has hitherto been made, I take the liberty to remind the public, that there can be no period so precious as the present in collecting facts upon this subject. I have, without solicitation, stepped forward to preserve from oblivion, a series of events, that must be deemed worthy of record in the general history of our country. If a history of those events is now compiled from living witnesses, its character will be stamped with the most respectable authenticity. But if the present opportunity of making the necessary detail is permitted to pass away, time and accident will destroy the best sources of information; and the future historian will have to collect his materials from second hand testimony. This will naturally give a different character to our Indian transactions, because it will render them more obscure and uncertain.

I have, therefore, to repeat my request that those who are acquainted with relative facts, and who may be inclined to encourage the undertaking, will make as early communications to me as possible.

ALLAN B. MAGRUDER.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of

FLAX SEED,

of all qualities, for exportation and oil, for which they will give the usual price, at their Oil Mill, at this place. They have sent for a Screen to clean the feed, and farmers may clean their sowing seed gratis.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

OIL may be had at the mill, wholesale or retail.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Paris, December 19, 1803.

Capt. John Conn, Jelle Tims 2, Thomas Davis, Blue Licks, Mr. Drake, do. Thomas Grafford, James Pollock, John Gafs, John Houiston, Col. Jas. Moore, Isaac Cook, William Mitchel, Benjamin Gains, John Allen Esq. Henry Waffaw, John Martin, Hugh Duffin, James M'Clintech, Amos Edwards, Lewis Waffburn, Preels G. Rennet, 4, John M'Goy Millerburg, William Hillis sen. John Vail, Samuel Colwell, Thomas Moleby, James H. M'Laughlin 2, William Johnson 2, John Edwards Esq. Capt. James Colwell, Thomas Gafs, Henry Buchanan, James Hall, John Rice, Thomas Garty.

The Noted Horse,

OLD FITZ-PARTNER,

A beautiful bay, sixteen hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Mor's Traveller, was bred by Col. John Taylor of Richmond county, and came out of Selima, who was imported by Col. T. E. of Maryland, and is given up by the best judges, to be the finest mare ever brought to America, and a near descendant of the Godolphin Arabian.

Fitz-Partner was bred by Gen. Meade of Amelia; his dam was got by the imported horse Aristotle, grand dam by the noted horse Whittington, great grand dam by Jolly Roger, his great, great, great grand dam a Double Beau, out of an imported mare, the property of Col. Francis Eppes. Fitz-Partner's dam, was likewise the dam of the well known horses Old Celar, Pilgrim, Tippoo Saib and Clodius, who are all ranked amongst the first covering horses now in being. As to Fitz-Partner's colts, I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character, that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he stood five years at one stand.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Bourbon county, at the intersection of the road leading from Paris to Cleveland's, and from Lexington to the Iron Works; and will be let to mares at the reduced price of 5 dollars the leap, paid when the mare is covered; 10 dollars the foal, payable the first day of November, but may be discharged by the payment of 8 dollars, if paid by the last day of July, at which time the foal will expire; 15 dollars to ensure a mare to be foaled—Any person parting with a mare infertile, forfeits the insurance money, except he can make it appear she was not with foal. Good pasture for mares from a distance—All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be liable should any happen.—The above horse is lately from Virginia.

W. M. CLARKSON.

August 6, 1803.

AKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's Ferry, in Woodford county,

A Black Horse, 4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, has a flax and a small strip, tan and dark spots, the hind foot white, docked, and branded on the rear shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 25 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th day of Dec. 1803.

R. M. Thomas.

2d

AKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's Ferry, in Woodford county,

A Black Horse, 4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, has a flax and a small strip, tan and dark spots, the hind foot white, docked, and branded on the rear shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 25 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th day of Dec. 1803.

R. M. Thomas.

2d

AKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's Ferry, in Woodford county,

A Black Horse, 4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, has a flax and a small strip, tan and dark spots, the hind foot white, docked, and branded on the rear shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 25 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th day of Dec. 1803.

R. M. Thomas.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

THE POINTED EPIGRAM

An Eton boy, who did not want for wit,  
In careless haste his exercise had writ;  
How dare you, blockhead, quoth the master  
bring.

An epigram to me that has no sting?  
Pray, sir, forgive me, says the youth, this once.  
Another time you shall not call me dunc.  
A wasp, next day, the dexterous stripling  
caught.

And, Wrapp'd in paper to his master brought;  
What have you here? the purblind doctor  
cries,

An epigram, good sir, the boy replies.  
An epigram! remember what you bring,  
You know what follows if it has no sting.  
He said—when quickly by the painful smart,  
He found the rogue had not forgot the dart

"Trifles, light as air."

The following letter was written by one of the Swiss Cantons to Philip III. of Spain, in consequence of some threats of invasion which that monarch made against them:

"One of your Majesty's ancestors sent 60,000 of his subjects to pay us a visit—they laid but a short time among us, and when they departed, forgot to take their bones with them."

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP,  
GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-  
PETRE, BEES-WAX, TAL-  
LOW, HOG'S LARD,  
PORK, COUNTRY LINEN,  
AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, to the new brick building, between the stores of Mr. Alexander M'Neil, and Mr. William Caldwell, in the town of Paris; where he continues to carry on

SADDLER'S BUSINESS, in all its various branches. Those who please to apply to him, may depend on being furnished with any article in his business, on better terms for Cash, than any heretofore in the state.

William D. Jackson.

Paris Jan. 5, 1804. 2m

FLEMING CIRCUIT, set.

September term, 1803.

Ephraim Burroughs, complainant, vs.

Daniel Mullins and Samuel A. Hall, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state—On motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in one of the Gazettes of this state—that another copy be posted at the court house door in Paris, and posted at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy.] Teste, Geo. W. Botts, D. C.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

Joseph Rogers, complainant, against

John Fowler, Thomas Bodley, & Cuthbert Banks, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Fowler, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy.] Teste,

Tho. Bodley, c. F. C. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned, against purchasing or taking an assignment of a note or bond, paid by me to Matthew Wilson, of Bourbon county, for one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing date the 8th day of December 1803, payable three months after date; as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law; the said note or bond having been fraudulently obtained from me, in consideration of a horse, sold me by said Wilson, as found, which was defective and diseased,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

PARIS, Jan. 15th 1804.

## CONVEYANCING.

WILLIAM TODD,

TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

12 JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jessamine, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the

SOAP BOILING & TALLOW CHAND-

LING BUSINESS,

and flatters himself that he can supply any person that would favor him with their commands, on as reasonable terms as they can be in either Philadelphia or Baltimore. As he has employed a proficient hand, to carry on the business extensively, merchants can be supplied on the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBB,

Sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, Lexington. N. B. Cash, Candles, or Soap given for Tallow.

Bourbon Circuit, November Term, 1803.

Nathaniel Williams, complainant, against

Lewis Macquere, Absalom Hall, 2 Defendants.

Robert Hall sen. and James Hall, 3 ants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Robert Hall sen. and Absalom Hall, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in one of the Gazettes of this state—that another copy be posted at the court house door in Paris, and posted at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

At. Thos. Arnold, c. C. C. C.

UNITED STATES,

KENTUCKY DISTRICT, to wit:

\*\*\*\*\* BE it remembered, that on

the twenty-second day of

L. S. October, one thousand eight

hundred and three, and in

the twenty-eighth year of American Inde-

pendence, ALLAN B. MAGRUDER

lived in this office, the title of a

notary to the right whereof he claims as au-

thor, in the following words, to wit:

Political Commercial and Moral Re-

lections, on the Late cession of Louisi-

ana, to the United States, By Allan B.

Magruder, Esquire, of Lexington Ken-

tucky, in conformity to the act of

Congress of the United States, entitled

"An act for the encouragement of e

rring, by securing the copies, Maps,

Charts and Books, to the authors and

proprietors of such copies, during the

time therein mentioned."

Certified under my hand, as clerk of the District Court of the United States, and for the Kentucky District, and seal of office; this twenty-second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

THOS. TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason Circuit Court, K. N.

November Term, 1803.

George Edwards, ex-

ecutor of James Ed-

wards, deceased,

against

William Wood, and

others, defendants

IN CHANCERY.

T appearing satisfactorily to the court

that the said defendant, William

Wood, is not an inhabitant of this com-

monwealth—On the motion of the said

complainant, by his attorney, it is or-

dered, that the said defendant do appear

here on the third day of the next Term

and answer the complainant's bill or that

the same shall be taken as confessed.

That a copy of this order be inserted

in some authorized paper, two months

successively; that another be posted at

the door of the court house of Mason

county, and that this order be published

some Sunday, immediately after di-

vine service, at the door of the Baptist

meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.)

Feste, FRANCIS TAYLOR c. M. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Lexington, on Monday eve-

ning, the 9th inst, a strong made,

DARK BAY HORSE,

Five hands one inch high, rising six

years old, he has high loins, a fat-fall on

his back, thin mane and tail bob'd with

a half worn saddle, an old Indian blank-

et and an old curb bridle. Any person

delivering the same to me, or to Roast-

BRADLEY, in Lexington, shall be well

rewarded.

WILL ALLEN.

January 14th, 1804.

4

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned,

against purchasing or taking an assign-

ment of a note or bond, paid by me to

Matthew Wilson, of Bourbon county,

for one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing

date the 8th day of December 1803,

payable three months after date; as I

am determined not to pay the same,

unless compelled by law; the said note or

bond having been fraudulently obtained

from me, in consideration of a horse,

sold me by said Wilson, as found,

which was defective and diseased,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

PARIS, Jan. 15th 1804.

5

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned,

against purchasing or taking an assign-

ment of a note or bond, paid by me to

Matthew Wilson, of Bourbon county,

for one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing

date the 8th day of December 1803,

payable three months after date; as I

am determined not to pay the same,

unless compelled by law; the said note or

bond having been fraudulently obtained